## (ii) Community Development Programme.

**1332.** At the beginning of the year, there were 127½ units consisting of I and II Stage blocks. During the year 20 Pre-Extension blocks were started during April and October 1959 and 15 Pre-Extension blocks were converted into stage I during April and October 1959. There were in all 163 blocks at the end of the year, comprising of 27 Community Development, 96 Stage I, 20 Stage II and 20 Pre-Extension blocks.

**1333.** According to the revised position, as at the end of the year 121 taluks in the State, 50,942 sq. miles of area, 17,503 villages and 1,00,38,000 of Rural population accounting for 69·3, 67·5, and 67·2 per cent respectively of the State's total figures, came under the Community Development Programme.

**1334.** *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*:—Top priority was given to Agricultural programme. During the year 15,05,008 maunds of Chemical Fertilisers, 2,57,839 maunds of improved seeds and 17,040 improved implements were distributed. Sixty four thousand two hundred and ninety five new pits were dug for compost making. The introduction of green manure continued to receive attention.

**1335.** Under Animal Husbandry programme 1,419 improved animals like Pedigree bulls etc., and 10,949 Pedigree birds were supplied to improve the local breeds. In addition to the existing Artificial Insemination Centres, six additional main centres and 34 sub-centres were started. Several local ponds were utilised for rearing fish of different varieties. One lakh seventy two thousand and eight hundred and seventy two scrub bulls were castrated.

**1336.** *Irrigation*:—Loans to the extent of Rs. 83.19 lakhs were granted to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells, improvement of lands, purchase of irrigation pump sets, contour bunding etc., including loans granted under 'J-Housing'. An expenditure of Rs. 15.17 lakhs was incurred exclusively under 'Irrigation'. An additional area of 40,460 acres was brought under irrigation during the year.

**1337.** *Rural Health and Sanitation*:—In addition to the existing 415 rural dispensaries which were functioning

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at the end of the year 1958-59, 78 new rural dispensaries were started during the year. One thousand seven hundred and forty four drinking water wells were sunk and 2,765 drinking water wells were repaired and 3,287 smokeless chullas were introduced. One lakh ninetyone thousand two hundred and eighty seven yards length of drains were constructed and 6,276 latrines were put into use.

1338. *Education and Social Education*:—One thousand six hundred and fifteen adult literacy centres were started and 24,100 adults were made literate. One thousand three hundred and eleven libraries were opened in the rural parts. Two thousand nine hundred and sixteen young farmers' clubs with a membership of 36,880 and 764 Mahila Samithies with a membership of 10,215 were organised. One thousand six hundred and thirty four leaders' camps other than youth and children's camps were held in which 23,896 village leaders were trained.

1339. *Communication*:—One thousand and twenty two miles of kutcha roads were formed, 1,474 miles of roads were repaired and 1,172 culverts were constructed during the year.

1340. *Rural Arts and Crafts Programme* :—A total sum of Rs. 5,62,486 was spent from Block Budget for the above programme. In addition to this, the All India Boards have also spent a sum of Rs. 20,38,500 during the year. Cluster type Rural Artisan Training Institutes were established in all Districts and candidates from Block areas deputed for training to these institutions.

1341. *Co-operation* :—There were 7,990 Co-operative societies such as Credit, Industrial, Farming etc., Societies in Community Development areas as on 31st March 1960, with a total membership of 11,89,626.

1342. *Government Expenditure and People's participation* :—The expenditure under the Community Development Programme during the year was Rs. 2,44,07,000 and a sum of Rs. 36,61,000 was realised by way of people's contribution :

1343. *Gramasevaks' Training Centres* :—During the year, two more Gramasevaks' Training Centres, one each at Kudige and Bagalkot were started in the State from 1st April 1959 replacing the Basic Agricultural Schools.

During the year, 250 candidates were trained in the Gramasevaks' Training Centres and at the end of the year 276 candidates were undergoing training in those Gramasevaks Training Centres.

**1344.** *Home Science Wings*:—In addition to the Home Science wing at Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Mandya, one more Home Science Wing was started during the year at the Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Dharwar. The training capacity of this wing is 40 candidates per year, as in the case of the Home Science Wing at Mandya. The staff of the Home Science Wings participated in the work seminar held at Hyderabad.

**1345.** The progress of the Community Development work on the whole continued to be satisfactory during the year.

### (iii) Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

**1346.** *Land Colonisation at Ratnapur, Hunsur Taluk*:—Out of 94 Ex-servicemen of Mysore State Forces and Indian Armymen interviewed, 23 were selected to the Colony. Two hundred and thirty-one Ex-servicemen were selected upto end of March 1960. The total number of men settled on the colony as on 31st March 1960 was 196.

**1347.** The new settlers were allotted dry lands at six acres and wet lands at two acres each. The total allotment of dry and wet lands as on 31st March 1960 were 1,008 and 336 acres respectively.

**1348.** A sum of Rs. 15,540 has been paid to settlers as reclamation charges at Rs. 60 per acre of dry and Rs. 200 per acre at only one acre of wet land for each settler. The total amount of reclamation charges paid to the settlers as free grant from the inception of the scheme was Rs. 61,255 for wet and dry lands.

**1349.** A total extent of 228(223) acres of wet land was brought under irrigation during the year. Irrigation

**1350.** The settlers cultivated 362(457) acres of dry land during the year. The principal dry crops grown in the colony were jola, ragi, til, coriander, horsegram, Bengalgram, tobacco and cotton, the wet land crop being paddy only.

**1351.** A sum of Rs. 2,250 has been paid to the settlers for purchasing bullocks and carts during the year thus Loans.